Number 362 THE July 27, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, July 27, 1793.

William Semple,

IS now opening a general aſſortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, at the Store in the Stone Houſe, now in the occupancy of Col. Preſly Nevill, which he will diſpoſe of *wholeſale & retail*; the particulars of which will be ſome time hence printed in handbills. He purpoſes ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved of country produce.

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Juſt opening for Sale by

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At his *STORE* the corner of Second and Ferry ſtreets,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY*, and *EARTHEN-WARE*, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, country linen, flax, oats, corn, ſuperfine flour in barrells, butter, cheeſe, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 26, 1793.

Iſaac Gregg,

Has juſt received and is now opening for ſale at his ſtore, the corner of Market and Second ſtreets,

A LARGE and General Aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or country produce.

Pittſburgh, June 28, 1793.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their *STORE* from the ſign of the Indian Queen to the *New Brick Houſe* the corner of Second and Market ſtreets, where they have opened a new and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will ſell at the loweſt rates for caſh, or country produce, viz.—Whiſkey, oats, corn, beeſwax, furr, and linen cloth.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, July 16, 1793.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Frederick Wiſe, late of Frederick Town, Waſhington county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to preſent them properly atteſted for ſettlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Adminiſtx.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adminiſtra.*
6th month 28th, 1793. 6t.

At a meeting of the *Democratic Society of Pennſylvania,* held at the city of Philadelphia for the ſaid city, July 3d, 1793,

On motion, ordered, That the committee of correſpondence do publiſh in one or more of the public newſpapers of this city, the principles, articles and regulations agreed upon by this meeting, together with a liſt of the names of the officers thereof, and the circular letter ordered to be ſent to the different counties.

Extract from the Minutes.
JOHN PORTER, Secretary.

PRINCIPLES, ARTICLES and *REGULATIONS,*

agreed upon by the

MEMBERS of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY,

In *Philadelphia*, May 30th, 1793.

PRINCIPLES, ARTICLES and REGULATIONS.

THE *Rights of Man*, the genuine objects of ſociety, and the legitimate principles of government, have been clearly developed by the ſucceſſive revolutions of America and France. Thoſe events have withdrawn the veil, which concealed the dignity and the happineſs of the human race, and have taught us, no longer dazzled with adventitious ſplendor, or awed by antiquated uſurpation, to erect the temple of *Liberty* on the ruins of *Palaces* and *Thrones*.

At this propitious period, when the nature of freedom and equality is thus practically diſplayed, and when their value (beſt underſtood by thoſe who have paid the price of acquiring them) is univerſally acknowledged, the patriotic mind will naturally be ſolicitous, by every proper precaution, to preſerve and perpetuate the bleſſings which Providence hath beſtowed upon our country: for, in reviewing the hiſtory of nations, we find occaſion to lament, that the vigilance of the people has been too eaſily abſorbed in victory; and that the prize, which has been atchieved by the wiſdom and valor of one generation, has too often been loſt by the ignorance and ſupineneſs of another.

With a view, therefore, to cultivate a juſt knowledge of rational liberty, to facilitate the enjoyment and exerciſe of our civil rights, and to tranſmit unimpaired, to poſterity, the glorious inheritance of a *free Republican Government*, the *Democratic Society* of Pennſylvania is conſtituted and eſtabliſhed. Unfettered by *religious* or *national* diſtinctions, unbiaſſed by party and unmoved by ambition, this inſtitution embraces the intereſt and invites the ſupport of every virtuous citizen. The public good is, indeed, its ſole object, and we think, that the beſt means are purſued for obtaining it, when we recognize the following, as the fundamental principles of our aſſociation.

I.

That the people have the inherent and excluſive right and power of making and altering forms of government; and that for regulating and protecting our ſocial intereſts, a *Republican Government* is the moſt natural and beneficial form, which the wiſdom of men has deviſed.

II.

That the republican conſtitutions of the United States and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, being framed and eſtabliſh by the people, it is our duty as good citizens, to ſupport them. And in order effectually to do ſo, it is likewiſe the duty of every freeman, to regard with attention, and to diſcuſs without fear, the conduct of the public ſervants, in every department of government.

III.

That, in conſidering the adminiſtration of public affairs, men and meaſures ſhould be eſtimated according to their intrinſic merits; and therefore, regardleſs of party ſpirit or political connection; it is the duty of every citizen, by making the general welfare the rule of his conduct, to aid and approve thoſe men and meaſures, which have an influence in promoting the proſperity of the commonwealth.

IV.

That in the choice of perſons to fill the offices of government, it is eſſential to the exiſtence of a free republic that every citizen ſhould act according to his own judgment, and, therefore, any attempt to corrupt or delude the people in exerciſing the rights of ſuffrage, either by promiſing the favour of one candidate, or traducing the character of another, is an offence equally injurious to moral rectitude and civil liberty.

V.

That the *People of Pennſylvania* form but one indiviſible community, whoſe political rights and intereſts, whoſe national honor and proſperity muſt, in degree and duration be forever the ſame; and, therefore, it is the duty of every freeman, and ſhall be the endeavour of the Democratic Society to remove the prejudices, to conciliate the affections, to enlighten the underſtanding, and to promote the happineſs of all our fellow citizens.

Having united under theſe principles, we adopt the following rules and regulations for tranſacting the buſineſs of the inſtitution.

Article I. The ſociety ſhall be coextenſive with the ſtate, but for the conveniency of the members, there ſhall be a ſeparate meeting in the city of Philadelphia, and one in each county, which ſhall chuſe to adopt this conſtitution. A member admitted in the city, or in any county, ſhall of courſe be a member of the ſociety at large; and may attend any of the meetings wherever held.

Article II. A meeting of the ſociety ſhall be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the firſt Thurſday in every month, and in the reſpective counties as often and at ſuch times as they ſhall by their own rules determine. But the preſident of each reſpective meeting may convene the members on any ſpecial occaſion.

Article III. The election of new members and of the officers of the ſociety ſhall be by ballot and by a majority of the votes of the members preſent at each reſpective meeting. But no new member ſhall be voted for at the ſame meeting at which he is propoſed. The names of the members propoſing any candidates for admiſſion ſhall be entered in a book kept for that purpoſe. Every member on his admiſſion ſhall ſubſcribe this conſtitution and pay the ſum of half a dollar to the treaſurer for the uſe of the ſociety.

Article IV. The officers of the meeting in the city of Philadelphia ſhall conſiſt of a *Preſident, two Vice Preſidents, two Secretaries, one Treaſurer and a correſponding Committee* of five members; and the meetings of the reſpective counties ſhall chuſe a *Preſident* and ſuch other officers as they think proper. The officers of the meeting held in the city of Philadelphia ſhall be choſen on the firſt Thurſday in January in every year.

Article V. It ſhall be the duty of the correſponding committee, to correſpond with the various meetings of the ſociety and with all other ſocieties, that may be eſtabliſhed on ſimilar principles, in any other of the United States, and to lay all communications which they ſhall make and receive, together with ſuch other buſineſs as they ſhall from time to time deem proper, before the ſociety at a meeting held within their reſpective counties.

Article VI. It ſhall be the duty of the ſecretaries to keep minutes of the proceedings of the ſeveral meetings; and of the treaſurers, to receive and account for all monies to them reſpectively paid.

(CIRCULAR)

Letter from "the Democratic Society," to their Fellow Citizens throughout the State.

FELLOW CITIZEN,

WE have the pleaſure to communicate to you a copy of the conſtitution of, "The Democratic Society," in hopes, that after a candid conſideration of its principles and objects, you may be induced to promote its adoption in the county, of which you are an inhabitant.

Every mind capable of reflection, muſt perceive, that the preſent criſis in the politics of nations, is peculiarly intereſting to America. The European confederacy, tranſcendent in power, and unparalleled in iniquity, menaces the very exiſtence of freedom. Already its baneful operation may be traced in the tyrannical deſtruction of the conſtitution, and the rapacious partition of the territory of POLAND; And ſhould the glorious efforts of FRANCE be eventually defeated, we have reaſon to preſume, that, for the conſummation of monarchical ambition, and the ſecurity of its eſtabliſhments, this country, the only remaining depoſitory of liberty, will not long be permitted to enjoy in peace, the honors of an independent, and happineſs of a republican government.

Nor are the dangers ariſing from a foreign ſource, the only cauſes, at this time, of apprehenſion and ſolicitude. The ſeeds of luxury appear to have taken root in our domeſtic ſoil; and the jealous eye of patriotiſm already regards the ſpirit of freedom and equality, as eclipſed by the pride of wealth, and the arrogance of power.

This general view of our ſituation, has led to the inſtitution of "The Democratic Society." A conſtant circulation of uſeful information, and a liberal communication of republican ſentiments, were thought to be the beſt antidotes to any political poiſon, with which the vital principles of civil liberty might be attacked; for, by ſuch means, a maternal confidence will be eſtabliſhed among the citizens; every ſymptom of innovation will be ſtudiouſly marked; and a ſtandard will be erected, to which, in danger and diſtreſs the friends of liberty may ſucceſsfully reſort.

To obtain theſe objects, then, and to cultivate, on all occaſions, the love of peace, order and harmony; an attachment to the conſtitutions, and a reſpect to the laws of our country, will be the aim of "The Democratic Society." Party and perſonal conſideration are excluded from a ſyſtem of this nature; for, in the language of the articles under which we are united, men and meaſures will only be eſteemed according to their intrinſic merit

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From you, citizen, we hope to derive eſſential aid, in extending the ſociety, and maintaining its genuine principles. We requeſt therefore an early attention to the ſubject, and ſolicit a conſtant correſpondence.

We are with eſteem your
Fellow Citizens.
Philadelphia, 4th July, 1793.

Officers of the Democratic Society, for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

David Rittenhouſe, Preſident.
William Coats, } Vice Preſidents.
Charles Biddle, }
James Hutchinſon, } Committee of Correſpondence.
Alex. James Dallas, }
Michael Leib, }
Jonathan D. Serjeant, }
David Jackſon, }
Iſrael Iſrael, Treaſurer.
J. Porter, } Secretaries.
P. St. Duponceau, }

* *

American Affairs.

STAUNTON, (Virginia) June 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. Clair, to his friend near this town, dated April 29.

"Every preparation for a campaign ſhortly, is making here at preſent—We keep out ſcouts continually round the fort; yeſterday a ſerjeant and four men were ordered out to ſee if they could diſcover any ſigns of Indians; about half a mile from the fort they came up with an Indian who was concealed; they routed and purſued him ſome diſtance, but could not overtake him. Upon their return to the garriſon, captain Gibſon went out with a ſtrong party, took the road the Indian ran, and came acroſs a large party of Indians, who unfortunately diſcovered the white people before they came to them, and cleared off ſo faſt that our party could not overtake them. They are almoſt continually ſkulking about this fort and fort Jefferſon. At the laſt mentioned place, they wounded a man on the 26th inſt. he had three of his fingers ſhot off, and fifteen bullets ſhot through his clothes. There is here a perſon who was priſoner ſome time at one of their towns, and fortunately made his eſcape to this place a few days ago; he ſays they are making every preparation for battle; they ſay they can raiſe 9000 warriors in two days notice, and are determined for war, or have peace on their own terms; our informer adds, that they are amply ſupplied with arms, ammunition, and every neceſſary for war. From the above, and other circumſtances, the writer ſays, it is generally predicted, the enſuing ſeaſon will be a bloody one."

BALTIMORE, July 8.

This day arrived here 22 ſail of veſſels, part of a fleet from Cape Francois, having on board a great number of paſſengers, &c. &c. from different iſlands in the Weſt Indies—theſe are only ſcattered veſſels from a fleet of 130 ſail, with 5000 paſſengers, all bound to this port.

This forenoon a committee of merchants were appointed by the citizens of Baltimore, aſſembled on change, to viſit the French veſſels arrived here this day, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the different ſtates and conditions of each paſſenger on board. This is done with a view of affording relief to thoſe citizens who had to flee from the dreadful carnage, and ſhocking maſſacre of the whites, by a ſavage enemy, at Cape Francois, on the 23d ult.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Captain Oaks, in the ſhip Fortitude, arrived at Boſton on the 2d inſt. in 51 days from Oſtend. By him we learn, that the French, at Paris and in the country, were in high ſpirits; appeared determined to defend their country to the laſt extremity; and that there was not the appearance of want in the republic:—That there were reports of a battle, in which the Auſtrians and Britiſh were defeated, with the loſs of 1200 men: That a body of 1000 Britiſh dragoons, marched from Oſtend, to join the combined forces, the day before he ſailed: that a body of Engliſh land forces had arrived, and more were expected—The officers of thoſe arrived, expected, they ſaid, the French would fight with more firmneſs than in any former wars:—That all communication with France was cut off at the time of his ſailing: and that on his paſſage he ſpoke the French frigate Bayonne, of 36 guns, that eight days before had fought a frigate of ſuperior force, and had loſt the captain and 40 men.

Received from Cape Francois by Captain Jones, of the ſchooner Eagle, who ſailed from there on the 24th ult.

"On the 17th and 18th of June ſeveral diſturbances had ariſen between the whites and mulattoes—on thoſe days and on the 19th the mulattoes paraded the ſtreets in armed bodies and inſulted the whites, ſeveral of whom they wounded with ſabres and piſtols. The whites applied to the commiſſioners Sonthonax and Polverel for redreſs, but in vain. On the 19th an officer belonging to the fleet was wounded; the commodore applied to the commiſſioners, who appeared in every inſtance to favor the mulattoes. The admirals of the fleet, upon finding the want of ſucceſs of the commodore's application, called on the commiſſioners themſelves, but without obtaining ſatisfaction.

On the 20th they drew up their ſhips with their broadſides to the town, and ſprings on their cables; the red flag was hoiſted on board the admiral's ſhip, and a ſignal gun fired, upon which the captains of all the ſhips of war repaired on board the admiral's. In conſequence of the plan laid in that council, at 3 o'clock, boats from the ſeveral veſſels were manned, and at 4 about 2000 men were landed from the fleet at the Cape, commanded by Gen. Galbaud—Theſe immediately proceeded to the arſenal, the cannon of which they diſtributed throughout the city, and pointed up each of the principal ſtreets.

They next proceeded to the government houſe (where the mulattoes had collected) to demand from the commiſſioners ſatisfaction. The mulattoes fired on them, the fire was returned, and kept up till dark, with great warmth.

Before the preparations for landing, the merchant ſhipping was ordered out of the way of injury. At dark, after the firing had ceaſed a drum was heard, the uſual preliminary to publiſhing proclamations, and it was reported that the commiſſioners had publiſhed pardon and freedom to the revolted negroes. During the conflict, the priſons containing about 400 of the revolted brigands, were opened, and they armed to reinforce the mulattoes.

On the 21ſt, ſome cannon ſhot were exchanged between the two parts of the town occupied by the whites and the mulattoes, and ſeveral houſes ſet on fire by the latter. On the 22d the conflagration encreaſed, and on the 23d the whole town of the Cape was on fire.

From the place where the merchant ſhipping lay, the road from the country to the Cape is plainly ſeen. Along it negroes from the country were continually travelling on the 22d and 23d, ſuppoſed to be coming in, in conſequence of the proclamation, to reinforce the commiſſioners party.

On the 24th all the ſhipping that could poſſibly put to ſea, American as well as the French fleet of merchantmen bound to France, left the Cape under the convoy of the ſhips of war for this place. Many of theſe veſſels were in want of almoſt every thing for even a ſhort voyage, it was therefore impoſſible for the French merchantmen to attempt to reach their deſtined European ports.

The commiſſioners, prior to theſe diſturbances, had ordered Gen. Galbaud, but lately arrived from France as commander in chief of the iſland, back to France, for having acted in ſome reſpects, as they conceived, improperly, while they (the commiſſioners) were at Port-au-Prince.

The naval force at the Cape, Capt. Jones ſtates at three 74's, beſides ſome veſſels of leſſer force. The fleet of merchantmen, in all, upwards of 100 ſail.

Captain Jones further informs, that the officers belonging to the Britiſh ſloop of war Hyena, a prize taken into Cape Francois, by the French men of war, were preſerved by the greateſt exertions. Being conducted down to the American wharf, by ſome of the negroes who ſpoke Engliſh, they immediately leaped off and were taken up by the American boats, and conveyed on board the French ſhips.—Captain Jones ſaw a number of the inhabitants of the Cape preſerved in the ſame manner.

The brigs Active, Waters; Hope, Pool; ſchooner Juno, Tanner, and two ſchooners belonging to Baltimore, left the Cape with captain Jones—all the other veſſels that were there went to leeward.

Captain Jones made very particular enquiry for the ſafety of the Americans, and is happy to inform, that all eſcaped, except Meſſrs. Not and Miller, of Charleſton, South Carolina, who are miſſing.

It is ſaid that the Britiſh priſoners at the Cape, amongſt whom were the officers, marines and ſeamen belonging to the privateer Hyena (captured only a few days before the melancholy event took place) put themſelves under the command of a Britiſh officer, and fought bravely by the ſide of the French ſoldiery and ſailors under Gen. Galbaud, againſt the commiſſioners, mulattoes and negroes. If Galbaud, had ſtood out five minutes longer, it is thought he muſt have gained a victory; he, however, withdrew the troops and went on board the French ſhips of war, after fighting three days, and with him took the Britiſh officers, &c. who had ſo courageouſly aſſiſted him.

At the ſame time that Gen. Galbaud quitted the ſcene of action, it is ſaid the commiſſioners, Sonthonax and Polverel alſo fled with the ſoldiery under their command into the country, and thus the town of Cape Francois being evacuated by both armies, was immediately expoſed to the depredations of the negroes, mulattoes, and brigands, who finding nothing to oppoſe them, ruſhed in with demoniac fury and ſet fire to it in every quarter.—Had either party, Galbaud's or the commiſſioners ſucceeded, this moſt unfortunate event would probably not have happened.

Captain Jones further ſays, that more than two-thirds of the ſhipping at Cape Francois had put to ſea before he weighed anchor, and the reſt followed; that boats had been previouſly ſent from the men of war to bring off the ſailors who were in the arſenal and fort, with all the ammunition and ſtores; that ſeveral American boats with a flag of truce approaching the ſhore, were fired at by the blacks and mulattoes; that the moſt monſtrous ſcene of plunder was exhibited—the roads were thronged with people going from the town to the country, and vice verſa. That the Orleans regiment of dragoons were all taken priſoners by the ſailors, and ſent on board the men of war; the ſailors then mounted the horſes, and with boarding pikes, harpoons, &c. made great havoc among the blacks. Fortunately for the fugitives, eight ſail of American veſſels arrived a day or two before the fleet ſailed.

It is obvious, however, that the accounts are imperfect; the [illegible] the ſlain on either ſide cou[illegible] aſcertained, as no communi[illegible] permitted with the ſhipping [illegible] embarkation took place—the [illegible] lars which originated the [illegible] not ſufficiently developed—the [illegible] ber of the whites who took part [illegible] the commiſſioners is not [illegible] and that of the blacks and mulattoes [illegible] equally unknown.

Thus much appears too [illegible] true, that a ſcene of devaſtation [illegible] miſery has been diſplayed, of [illegible] tent, as to harrow up the feelings [illegible] every mind ſuſceptible of the [illegible] of humanity.

Monday there was a very [illegible] meeting of the merchants and [illegible] of this city, at the Coffee-house, [illegible] take into conſideration certain [illegible] which appear to be purſuing, [illegible] to a breach of the neutrality [illegible] country, and contravening the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States. In diſcuſſing this ſubject, [illegible] evidence was adduced, as amounting [illegible] proof, that the brig, lately called the Little Sarah, had been armed in this port, and was probably bound on a cruize againſt ſome power now at war with France.—Whereupon a large and reſpectable committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, to communicate the intelligence they had received, and to aſſure him of their firm adherence to the laws of the land. In the evening, at the adjournment, the committee reported, that they had not only ſeen the governor, but likewiſe the heads of departments in the government of the United States—that the ſecretary of ſtate ſaid, he had authority for believing that the brig would not proceed, until the arrival of the Preſident, who was expected in town on Wedneſday, The governor with the greateſt candor related what had paſſed, as far as he was concerned, and that, among other inſtances of his activity, he had early applied to M. Genet on the occaſion—it appeared that orders had already been given to the brig, to repel by force, any obſtruction ſhe might meet with.

Every preparation was made to obey the orders of the executive of the U. States, which are now waited for.

The meeting then unanimouſly agreed, to ſet on foot, amongſt the citizens at large, whoſe families and property appeared to be menaced, a ſubſcription, to raiſe 6000 dollars, through the medium of the banks, to be placed in the governor's hands, for the defence of the port: under an expectation, that the legiſlature at their next ſeſſion, would provide for the reimburſement.

April 11.

Extract of a letter from Lyons (France) to a gentleman in Boſton, dated the 16th April, 1793, and received by a veſſel arrived at Baltimore from Havre de Grace.

"Since my laſt, of the 23th of February, our armies have been obliged to retreat before our enemies in Flanders, by the treaſon of our generals: but that check has not diſheartened the nation, which has ſince diſplayed more energy than ever; ſix hundred thouſand men have enliſted in leſs than a month; the patriotiſm of our national guards is above all expreſſion; never was ſuch an emulation; fathers diſpute with their ſons the honor of marching to the frontiers; my two clerks have gone as cheerfully as if they had been going to a ball; I would have already marched myſelf, was I not afflicted with that cruel gravel which torments me more and more.—There are ſome partial inſurrections in Britany, fomented by the emigrants and non-juring prieſts, but as we hear every day that the inſurgents are driven from every quarter, we have great hopes that tranquility will ſoon be reſtored.

"Our city had the reputation of being ariſtocratic, but we have ſo well expelled from our walls the [illegible] of liberty and equality, that not only have we regained the eſteem of the other departments, but we enjoy the greateſt tranquility."

The American ſchooner Cleopatra, captain Williams, arrived here laſt Monday from Spain and laſt from Coruna. She left that port the 17th of May. Accounts were received, prior to the Cleopatra's ſailing, that an engagement had taken place between the French and Spaniſh forces, at St. John de Luz and Bayonne, in which the Spaniſh forces had met with a ſevere repulſe, and were driven back to St. John de Luz, which is on the frontiers; and in their retreat they were obſtructed by a river, and not having a ſufficient number of boats, they were forced to ſwim, in which great numbers were drowned. The head quarters of the French army being at Bayonne after the engagement the French troops retired to that place—their number in that garriſon conſiſts of a formidable army.

There were alſo accounts by private letters at Corruna, that the French had decoyed the Spaniards into their country, by the diverſion of retreating until the reinforcements from Bayonne came up, and then the patriots faced about and beat the Spaniards all the way back, and a great deal further than they had advanced, with great ſlaughter.

April 13. On the 29th ult. arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, the Spaniſh brigantine Santa Catalina, a prize to the French ſchooner Sans Pareil, captain Bouteille, carrying 14 ſwivels, and 50 men. The privateer was out 15 days from Cape Francois, and fell in with the Santa Catalina off the mouth of Mantanzaz, 25 leagues to the leeward of the Havanna, loaded with cedar and mahogany for the king's yard at the Havanna. On being ordered to ſtrike to the French Republic, the Spaniard ſaid he would not; when the privateer immediately fired into her, and five men were killed, and the captain and four men jumped into the water from out of the cabin windows, and were drowned. The privateer took 5 veſſels that day (June 12) viz. the above brig and four ſchooners. On the 13th they captured an Engliſh brig from Jamaica, her firſt voyage, loaded with rum and ſugar, which they ſent into Charleſton.

A veſſel is juſt arrived at Norfolk in ten days from Boſton, ſpoke a brig from Briſtol, only 28 days out; the captain of which informed him, that the French had gained a ſignal victory over the combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, near Dunkirk—and that they beat and drove them in all poſitions, making great ſlaughter, and taking a number of priſoners.

On Thurſday laſt the Preſident of the United States returned to this city from Virginia.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (M.) *July* 5.

Laſt week, the ingenious and philoſophic Mr. Chambers, of Mercerſburg in Pennſylvania, favored us with a few experiments of his new invented Fire Arms. He had but a ſmall piece with him, which, nevertheleſs, diſcharged 6 balls in ſucceſſion, with only once loading, and once drawing the trigger, excluſive of the reſerve ſhot, which went off at the drawing another trigger. He fired at a mark, and each ball ſeemed to have the ſame force and effect as if loaded and fired in the common manner, and from a common muſket. He informs us that he has made another, about the ſize of an Engliſh muſket, which will diſcharge 13 or 14 balls in the ſame manner; which number of rounds, at cloſe quarters (and in a ſerious engagement it is vague, in ſome caſes to fight otherwiſe) will very probably decide any battle. There is a ſufficiency of time between each ſhot to take freſh aim. This ſeems really to be a great and important improvement of fire arms—and it would be a pity that our national legiſlature ſhould either want power or inclination to avail themſelves of the invention.

Pittſburgh, July 27.

Sunday laſt ſailed from this place for fort Waſhington, Captain Pike's detachment of federal troops.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20,

Yeſterday arrived here the brig John, captain Whitwell, from Amſterdam.

By this veſſel, which brings news from that port down to the 17th of May, we learn that the affairs of France are in a more proſperous ſituation than the people here (conſidering the information heretofore received) can form any idea of—that the moſt ſingular ſucceſs attends their armies every where—that it is with the greateſt difficulty, with the moſt arbitrary proceedings, that the combined powers are able to keep their troops in the field—ſickneſs, famine and defeat are never abſent from them.

The papers printed in Amſterdam are inſpected by the authority, before they are permitted to be publiſhed.

Great Britain, the captain informs, has made propoſitions for peace—theſe were rejected by the national convention.

On the 7th of May, in the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, after a long debate, in which the houſe grew exceedingly clamourous, on the propoſition of Mr. Grey, for a committee of enquiry into the parliamentary repreſentation, a diviſion took place at 4 o'clock in the morning, when there appeared 280 againſt the motion; for it, 41.

We are informed that 30 ſail of French ſhips from Cape Francois, now lying in Hampton road, Virginia, may be expected round to this city in a few days.

The federal executive, we underſtand, have ſent for four of the United States judges to take their opinions on ſome part of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

A French ſhip of 18 guns has captured and ſent into Cheſapeake bay, a Dutch ſhip with a cargo on board worth two millions of French livres (150,000l. this currency).

We learn, from an arrival at Baltimore, that 600 of the Britiſh guards fell in the action with the French on the 8th of May, near Tournay; and that the combined armies had retired from before Conde.

There is a report in town (from Baltimore) that Cape Francois is retaken from the commiſſioners, by a regiment and ſome volunteers from fort Dauphin; that the mulattoes and negroes had been defeated, and that Santhonax had loſt his head.

A veſſel arrived at Baltimore, in 32 days from Cork, brings an account of the defeat of the combined army at Conde, and of an immenſe ſlaughter amongſt them. That the French armies having been ſo ſucceſsful, the people throughout England and Ireland are ſeeking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would ſoon take place, highly in favor, and much to the honor of the French nation.

We hear that the fortifications on Mud Iſland are repairing, and ſeveral cannon mounting for the defence of the river. A company of militia is already ſtationed there to be relieved weekly.

The French armed brig Little Democrat has left New Caſtle and proceeded to ſea on a cruiſe. She has on board 120 choice men, commanded by Capt. Amiot.

The ſhip Frendſhip, belonging to Philadelphia, was taken the 20th of May, on her return from France, by an Engliſh privateer ſhip called the Alexander, and ſent to Jamaica. The pretence was, having French property on board.

One hundred and twenty veſſels have entered the Cheſapeake bay, with upwards of 1200 paſſengers, men, women and children, on board, many of whom have eſcaped by ſwimming from fire and ſword, naked, and in want of every thing.

The Dutch are fitting out a fleet of 10 ſhips of the line and 10 frigates, 3,500,000 florins have already been iſſued out for that purpoſe.

WaſhingtonCounty, ſſ

A liſt of cauſes ſet down at June Term for trial at September Term.

Robert Hill	*vs*	John Gregg,
Cornelius Lynch aſſignee of Samuel Perry	*vs*	John Mitchell,
John Hays	*vs*	Clifton Bowen
James Buchanan	*vs*	Hen. Taylor, Eſq
Geo. M'Collouch	*vs*	James Kenedy & Robert Kenedy,
James Stone	*vs*	Daniel Goodwin,
Dan. Hamilton & John Hamilton	*vs*	James Marſhel
Hugh Wilſon	*vs*	John Black
And. Swearingen & overſeer of the poor of Franklin townſhip	*vs*	Wm. Ingram,
Stephen Parr	*vs*	Rev. D. Jones
Godfry Peters	*vs*	Samuel Smith,
Henry Rowland	*vs*	John Hopkins
David Bradford	*vs*	Samuel Marſhal,
Elizabeth Gill, by William Gill her next friend	*vs*	And. Henderſon
David Levingſton	*vs*	John Hughes, ſpecial bail of John M'Coy,
Samuel Hays	*vs*	John Boys
Allen Gilleſpie	*vs*	The Executors of T. M'Guire,
George Clark	*vs*	John Wallace,
James Black and Sarah his wife	*vs*	Zephaniah Beal
Same Plaintiffs	*vs*	Thos. Durbin,
Same Plaintiffs	*vs*	Nathl. Wallace
John Small for the uſe of J. Vaulier	*vs*	Jas. Parkeſon
John Hanna	*vs*	Frances Keller,
Jacob Beeſon	*vs*	E. Brownfield,
Robert Riley	*vs*	Adam Deem,
Jacob Nicely	*vs*	A. Swearingen
James Gordon, Jno. Campbell, John Campbell, jun. Caleb Law, Wm. Ingram, ſurviving partners of John Glaſford & Comp.	*vs*	John Hopkins,
Hugh Workman	*vs*	Nathl. Huſton,
George R. Clark aſſignee of Wm. Croghan,	*vs*	John M'Intire,
Dorſey Pentecoſt	*vs*	Jas. Anderſon,
Nathaniel Bell	*vs*	George Hoge,
James Marſhal	*vs*	Wm. Nailor
James Hill	*vs*	Robert Lucky & N. Wallace
John Stephens	*vs*	I. M'Donald,
Adam Wickerham the younger,	*vs*	John Mitchell & Dan. Jacobs
Suſanna Wickerham adminſtx. of John Wickerham, dec.	*vs*	John Mitchell
Jacob Wickerham	*vs*	Alex. Fulton,
Charles Morrow	*vs*	D. Hamilton
Richard Yates	*vs*	W. Faulkner
James Chambers	*vs*	Wm. Huſton
Thomas Woodward	*vs*	Jas. Caldwell
Alexander Beer	*vs*	Samuel Black
James Carr	*vs*	Dav. Acheſon ſurv. part. of I. Acheſon, d.
David Bradford	*vs*	P. Brandon,
Joſeph Thornton	*vs*	T. Johnſton
William Davis for the uſe of James Evins	*vs*	D. Commel
Patrick Farnan	*vs*	Nathl. Meeks
Volun Nichols for the uſe of Andw. Swearingen	*vs*	Joſeph Ball
Joſ. M'Clery for the uſe of T. Armſtrong	*vs*	James Lyda & John Lyda,
Alexander Fulton	*vs*	W. Faulkner,
Allen Gilleſpie	*vs*	Robert Hill,
Hamiltons leſſee	*vs*	Johnſton and others.

NOTICE.

THE members of the *Fire Company* are warned to attend this Evening at M'Maſters's Tavern, preciſely at 6 o'clock. It is wiſhed that the meeting may be general, as ſeveral matters of importance will be offered. Each member will pleaſe be prepared to diſcharge all arrears of dues and fines.

EBENEZER DENNY, Clerk.
Pittſburgh, *July* 27, 1793.

_ A monthly meeting of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society will be held on Monday Evening next, at Captain M'Maſters's tavern—The members are requeſted to attend accordingly.

James Henry, Sec. P. T.
July 26, 1793.

* * *

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are ONCE MORE requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts before the 15th of Auguſt next; otherwiſe they may expect that a legal method will be taken for the recovery, without further notice.

PATRICK MURPHY.
Pittſburgh, July 26, 1793.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber about the firſt of this inſt. a KENTUCKY BOAT, upwards of 50 feet long, and 11 feet wide, numbered 68, with a marking iron. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CARPENTER.
Mouth of Short creek, weſt
Ohio, June 2, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, July 1, 1793.

Samuel Braydon, Fayette; James Cavet, near Emer's town; James Crawford, Thomas Dunlop, near Cherry's mill; Heney Evans, care of John Smilie, Eſq. William Elliot, Allegheny; William Frame; Joſeph Fiſher, Ligonier valley; Robert Flack, in ditto; James Finley, Waſhington townſhip; John Gilleſpy, care of William Jack, Eſq. William Graham, Fayette county; John Gibſon, Long run; Joſeph Galbraith, care of George Baird, Eſq. Stafford Graham, Loyalhannon; John Gleſbeaſon, Jacob's creek; Mr. Hallman, near Fort Pitt; John Holding, care of John Neal tavern keeper; David Johnſon, care of Col. Proctor; Charles Johnſton, Chartiers, Waſhington; Mrs. Anna Irwin, near the mouth of Loyalhannon; James Kale, Derry townſhip; Samuel Kerr, Mount Pleaſant; Mathew Knapp, Hans Leckie, Redſtone ſettlement; Benjamin Lord, Chriſtopher Lovinguire, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, Eſq. Charles May, care of John Smiley, Eſq. James and William Millikin, Cecil townſhip, Waſhington; John Marſhall, Long run; Andrew M'Kee, Unity townſhip; Joſeph M'Farland, care of Joſeph Caldwell, [illegible] George's creek; James Mayers, Allegheny; William M'Gaffick, near Budds ferry; John Neſbitt, Connemagh; John Orr, ſchoolmaſter; James Officer, care of Col. Canon, Canonſburgh; Thomas Patterſon, care of Col. Cook; Thomas Ramſay, Fayette; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; Stephen Reed, nine mile run; Meſſrs. Charles, Robert, and James Scott, Redſtone ſettlement; Andrew Scott, ſmith, in Brownſville; David Semple, Jacob Shefer, Laurel hill; Moſes Thompſon, at their ferry, Fayette county; Samuel Tailor, care of J. Taylor, Greenſburgh; Uriah Wheeler, ten mile from ditto; Gilbert Wade, Redſtone; Rev. Robert Warwick, care of ſquire Finley, near Beeſon town; John Wilſon, near col. Cook's; Andrew, William and Thomas White, Weſtmoreland county.

Such of the above letters as remain uncalled for three months from this date, will be returned to the General Poſt Office as dead Letters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.
Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at *Bedford*.

PETER Ankeny, Benjamin Bird, David Bleakley, Turkey foot townſhip; John Cox, John Davis, James Dermot, John Webſter, Adam Walker, Solomon Linn, Iſaac Thompſon, Huntingdon county; Alex. M'Nutt, Michael Murphy, John Williams, John Henry, Huntingdon County; Frederick Hill, Bedford county; Daniel Moore, Peter Weſt, Andrew Nagal, Jacob Defenboth, John Defenboth, Mrs. Beams, George Beamer, Henry Shefer, John Bonnit.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has juſt received a new recruit of Patent and other MEDICINES, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh. Any perſon taking a quantity as a practitioner, may rely on getting them nearly as low as they can be purchaſed in Philadelphia. He has alſo an infallable remedy againſt any ſnake bites, in ſmall vials, by wetting the wound with ſaid ſubſtance, and drinking about 15 drops of it diluted in a gill of water, an immediate cure is obtained.—Price 3/9 each.

He has alſo for ſale a general aſſortment of paint, flax ſeed oil, and an aſſortment of Engliſh vials and pencils.

HENRY CHAPESE.

Union town, July 6, 1793.

THE *partnerſhip of* ROSE & HANCOCK, *ſtore-keepers, oppoſite Simmerall's Ferry, Youghiogeny river, being diſſolved the firſt day of July current, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to that partnerſhip by bond, bill or book debt to call at ſaid ſtore and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame without any further notice.*

If any perſon has any demands againſt the ſaid firm of Roſe and Hancock, they are requeſted alſo to call, have the ſame adjuſted, and receive payment.

July 18, 1793.

I Forwarn all perſons from commiting waſte or deſtruction ou my plantation joining Elizabeth town, now in the poſſeſſion of Robert Craighead, and others, for the recovery whereof I have brought an ejectment to next September term. I give notice, that in the event of any ſuch waſte, or the taking or purchaſing from the ſaid Craighead other than the natural profits ariſing from the ſaid plantation, actions will be commenced for the damages thereby ſuſtained, according to the nature of the caſe.

HUGH DAVISON.

June 1793.

Juſt opening for Sale by

James & Joſeph Patterſon,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well choſen aſſortment of *Dry Goods*, *Groceries*, *Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved country produce.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE whole of the property belong-to the Revd. Samuel Barr, in the town of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, conſiſting of one Houſe and Lot, three vacant lots, and one out lot containing 16 acres, two lots in the town laid out on the other ſide of the Allegheny, and two lots on the Sawickly creek containing 530 acres, including an advantageous ſituation for a mill. Propoſals in writing to be received by the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the property in the town of Pittſburgh to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, until the 10th of Auguſt next, on which day the whole of the above named property will be expoſed to public ſale, if not ſold before, & conditions made known, by WILLIAM AMBERSON,

Attorney for ſaid eſtate.
Pittſburgh, July 10, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS *ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the waters of King's creek, on the night of the 23d inſtant, June, a likely ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, 4 years old, no brand, but has a lump on the right ſide near her flank, occaſioned by a hurt, and a lump on the paſtern joint of her left hind foot. The man who took ſaid Mare is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 22 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, and pitted with the ſmall pox; he took off a man's wife by the name of Murphy, they were ſeen at or near Weſt-Liberty, and it is ſuppoſed will make towards the mountains. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief ſhall receive the above reward or five dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable expences if brought to the ſubſcriber, or to* John Purviance, *tavernkeeper, in Waſhington.*

JOHN BERRY.

June 29, 1793.

IF JOHN COLL who had ſome concerns in buſineſs formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, and at that time he reſided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years paſt he went from thence into the county of Weſtmoreland to ſettle. If the ſaid John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Eſq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage—but ſhould he be deceaſed, any perſon that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the ſame by thoſe it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, *Eſquire*, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.—At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
June 1, 1793.

A Stray HORSE and MARE, both black, came to my plantation on the Pennſylvania road, eaſt ſide of Laurel Hill, three weeks ago. The Horſe is 8 years old, a ſwitch tail, trimmed main, his face and three feet white, ſhod before, about 13 hands high, a trotter, not branded, had a yoke on. The Mare about 13 hands high, a ſtar in her face, off hind foot white, 10 years old, a ſwitch tail, a pacer, and not branded. It is thought they came William's road acroſs Laurel Hill. The owner is deſired to take them away in the cuſtomary manner.

JAMES WELLS.

June 18th, 1793.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, one of the wood rangers of Allegheny county, a dark bay yearling mare colt, with ſome white in her face. The owner may have her again by applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittſburgh, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL.
July 3, 1793.

TO BE SO

SEVERAL Valuable Tra each containing upwa hundred acres, ſituate o creek, and nearly adjoining th Youghiogeny, in Weſtmore ty. Theſe tracts have been known and diſtinguiſhed by th of the Contractors lands, ſo ſo juſtly admired for their ſupe lity, and advantageous ſitua

The obvious advantages wh be derived from the above me creek, which paſſes through th er part of theſe lands, have tracted the attention of ſome men of diſcernment, who hav view to proſecute ſome water a very extenſive nature ſome w that neighbourhood. But, in ent of this water, their contig the navigation of Yough river, object which cannot fail to engage attention of every farmer, as ma them are within one mile, and the diſtant not more than two miles f that river. Each and every of tracts are at preſent in a ſtate of exc lent improvement, containing from to 70 acres of clear land, with a va ety of commodious buildings, wh now accommodate two or three fa lies on every tract.

Alſo, one other tract of 186 acre three miles diſtant from Pittſburgh, being part of that noted ſettle made by the late George Croghan— The quality and ſituation of this tra viewing it either with an eye of pro or pleaſure, are ſo very obvious, an ſo generally known, as to render an further explanation altogether un ceſſary. The purchaſers may rely o the moſt indiſputable titles for th whole of theſe lands.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber a Bruſh Hill, in Weſtmoreland count

JOHN IRWIN.

June 22, 1793.

THIS is to inform the public that m wife Jane Caven has left my be and board, and has behaved herſelf i an unbecoming manner, I therefore forwarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CAVEN.

June 29, 1793.

I HEREBY authoriſe Iſaac Pearce, poſtrider, on the route to Morgan Town, and David Donelly, poſtrider, on the route to Whelen, to receive any money on my account from thoſe who may be in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, and receipt for the ſame. Thoſe indebted will take notice and pay the ſaid poſtriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.
Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has eſtabliſhed a FERRY oppoſite to his houſe, next door to the Printing Office in Pittſburgh, for ferrying paſſengers, carriages, &c. over the Monongahela River, and has prepared a convenient landing place, with an eaſy aſcent up the river bank—where great care will be taken to accommodate all perſons applying to paſs over, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILSON.
June 10, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for ſale at the Printing Office.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcrip
tions, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.
Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

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Attorney for ſaid eſtate.

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GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander
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